

HOUSEKEEPERS' WEEK

AT ELLIS, RUDY & PHILLIPS'

Every housekeeper in Paducah will be benefited by a visit to this store. Special purchases were made by our buyer in New York to make this the most interesting to every woman who takes a pride in her house-furnishing.

New Curtains

A large assortment of Nottingham lace curtains, three and three and a half yards long, for 75c and 95c a pair.
Dainty ruffled dotted swiss and bobinet curtains for \$1.75 and \$2.25 a pair.
The very newest effects in antique scrim curtains, with pure linen lace and insertion, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Window Shades

Six feet long, with spring roller, 10c.
Best oil opaque window shades, made to order, any length and width you need.

Special Mattings

20c a yard is what we ask this week for an extra heavy cotton warp matting.
25c for our most popular Jap matting, in handsome floral and geometrical designs.

Oil Cloths, all Widths

In the best values yet shown, for 20c and 25c.
Lino-cum, English manufacture, good weight, new designs, 45c and 50c square yard. You'll appreciate them when you see them.

Bric-a-Brac Dusters 5 cents



Rugs and Draperies

A stylish line of Bagdad, Persian and light draperies just received. Rugs neat in design, best wearing qualities, 38c, 75c, 98c and \$1.48.

Ask to See These

Pretty lawns at 3c yard.
Bobinet ties, plaited ends, 25c.
Silk and satin puff and four-in-hand ties at 10c.
Well-made percale shirt waists with detachable collar for 50c.
Handsome black taffeta silks, 20 inches wide, for 69c.
Exclusive patterns in fine waist silks.
Sheer organdies, in newest designs, at 15c a yard.

ELLIS, RUDY & PHILLIPS

219 BROADWAY 221 BROADWAY

THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.

Published every afternoon, except Sunday, by

THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898

The people of Paducah know where to go for the latest, freshest and the most reliable war news, and that is the reason that our contemporaries are envious.

The Sun's extra was not gotten out to make money. It was distributed free and was gotten out to give the people the latest news, as the Sun always does.

The Sun's "Extras," which has so greatly worried and chagrined the Register, is but another proof of the fact that the Sun gets its news by wire and not by mail, as some alleged newspapers do.

All the large city dailies that use the Associated Press have a special service in addition, not being willing to rely upon the Associated press. The Sun's news service is a "special service" and no one knows better than the people of this city that it is complete, reliable and right up to the last minute.

The Register devotes a most liberal portion of its editorial columns to free advertising of the Sun this morning. The Register has discovered what the people of Paducah have long known, that the Sun is the most wide-awake and up-to-date paper in Paducah. People who want reliable and late news read the Sun.

The battleship Maine was blown up at 9:30 o'clock in the evening. All the morning papers in the country had it but the one in this city. The people of Paducah first learned of that terrible disaster through the afternoon papers. From that day this, with one or two exceptions, every impor-

tant event of the present crisis with Spain has been given to the people of this city through the afternoon papers first. This is an incontrovertible fact and the people know it.

THE WAR.

The people of the United States and Spain have declared war; not for war for war's sake. The United States speaks for Cuban freedom; Spain answers the passionate appeal of her Queen to defend the honor and integrity of the nation. A state of war exists today between the two countries. The ultimatum of America has gone forth; the answer of Spain comes in the patriotic declarations of the members of both houses of the Spanish Parliament that all demands of this country would be rejected, and that the government would be given the war credit asked for. It is possible that a formal declaration of war will not be made by either nation, and that the beginning of actual war will be made known only by orders to the army and navy to move.

The ultimate outcome of the war can be foretold accurately. It is no idle boast to state that Spain is no match for the United States. Yet it would be wise for the people of this nation to remember that Spain has a large and well equipped fleet; that the warships of today have never been tested in an evenly fought battle; that one well-directed shot may sink the most powerful battleship afloat; that in a naval battle we may lose one or more of our big ships, and that Spain may win temporary success. These statements are made in a spirit of candor.

But there can be no doubt as to the final result. Spain will be stripped of her foreign colonies and her humiliation will be complete. The battle cry "Remember the Maine" will sound the knell of the fading glory of the Spanish nation. In President McKinley, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, the people will find a leader worthy of the cause and of the hosts that will answer his call. The war will be waged vigorously and the Spaniards will be overwhelmed. All our army and navy want is a chance to fight. Nothing but a policy of delay and avoidance of battle on the Spanish part can prolong the war.

It is the people's war. No section is known, except by a few politics have been laid aside, everything has been forgotten until the Spaniards are driven from Cuba and the loss of the Maine avenged.

METHOD OF RECOGNITION.

The President has been subjected to considerable criticism because in his message he did not recommend recognition of the Cuban insurgents. Speaking upon this subject the Louisville Post calls attention to the following:

Citations from W. E. Hall, fourth edition of International Law, in which it is said that "Recognition cannot be withheld when it has been earned; it may be said generally that

"1. Definitive independence cannot be held to be established, and recognition is consequently not legitimate, so long as a substantial struggle is being maintained by the former sovereign state for the recovery of its authority; and that

"2. A mere pretension on the part of the formerly sovereign state, or a struggle so inadequate as to offer no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be obtained, is not enough to keep alive the rights of the state, and so to prevent foreign countries from falling under an obligation to recognize as a state the community claiming to have become one."

The first recognition of the independence of a foreign government by the government of the United States was the recognition of the French republic in 1793, when President Washington officially received Genet. The review is continued from that date down to the recognition of the Greater Republic of Central America in 1896, which was accorded by President Cleveland receiving the Minister of the Greater Republic, Mr. Rodriguez.

The conclusion of the review is given in these words: "No law of congress exercising the order of recognition by Congress has been found among the rolls deposited in this department, notwithstanding the statement of Wharton, that President Jackson, March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas." The act, continues Mr. Allen, "providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, approved March 3, 1837, contained the item, 'For the outfit and salary of the diplomatic agent to be sent to the Republic of Texas, whenever the President of the United States may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power, and shall deem it expedient to appoint such a Minister.'"

This act, instead of running counter to the precedent established, is a Congressional confirmation of the contention that the recognition of independence is an executive function to be formed at the discretion of the President of the United States. It would appear, therefore, that as far as the history of this country is concerned, that recognition by an act of Congress is something unknown.

THE TWO NAVIES.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

So far as ships and guns go, it is possible that the Spanish navy has been somewhat underrated by the people of this country, if Spain seriously entertains the idea of making a determined fight. The most formidable navy in the world would be weak if only a small fraction of it were used in hostilities, and it follows that if Spain, in case of war with this country, only employed a few of her ships, they would cut a sorry figure. But if every available vessel and gun which Spain possesses is employed and brought into action, they will collectively constitute a naval force of very respectable size and strength, which in some departments shows decided superiority to that of the United States.

For war purposes there are only two kinds of ships—namely, those protected by heavy armor and able to stand up and fight in the first line of battle, and unarmored ships, suitable for blockading and commerce destroying. In a sea fight all armored ships are virtually battleships, and of this type of vessel Spain has a large number.

The Pelayo, Carlos V., Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Princesa de Asturias, Cardinal Cisneros, Cristobal Colon, Catalana, Numancia and Vitoria. These eleven ships carry steel armor on their sides and around their guns from 6 to 19 1/2 inches thick; their displacement varies from 6,840 to 9,900 tons. The speed of eight of them is from 16 to 20 knots, and they carry no less than 143 guns of calibers varying from 5 to 12 1/2 inches.

The armored ships of the United States are: The Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Furutani, Terror, Amphitrite and Miantonomah. These eleven vessels carry gun and side armor from 3 to 17 inches thick; their displacement varies from 3,990 to 11,400 tons. The speed of the four last named is about 10 knots; of the New York and Brooklyn, 20 knots, and of the other five about 15 knots. They carry altogether 110 guns, of from 5 to 13 inches in caliber, and 22 guns of 4-inch caliber.

The ships of each country here referred to are those actually ready to fight in the Atlantic ocean at once, or which will be ready within a very short period.

It will be seen that the Spanish fighting line carries more big guns than does that of the United States, and that its average speed is greater. Four of our ships here enumerated—the Furutani, Terror, Miantonomah

Society Notes.

Tomorrow evening at the Campbell building a dance will be given by the young society folks.

Mr. Horace Wilson, after spending several days in the city, will return tomorrow to Louisville.

On next Tuesday evening a dance will be given at the Campbell building by the young men of society.

Mr. Rudolph Steinhegen has now entirely recovered from his recent illness and is expected by his friends to spend Sunday in the city.

Mr. Horace Vaughan's condition is slightly improved today.

Tuesday afternoon the Cinque club held its first meeting since last week. The afternoon was delightfully spent, both by the club members and visitors present. The beautiful prizes were won by Miss Emma McKnight, Miss Jeannette Campbell, Miss ———, Mrs. Robert Phillips and the booby was won by Miss May Terrell.

The next meeting of the Cinque club will be with Miss Emma McKnight, at the Cape residence, McArcadia, next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The Paducah chapter of the D. A. R. will meet with Mrs. Irene Cox tomorrow afternoon at her home on North Seventh street.

The friends of Mrs. Harry Snow will regret to hear that she is ill.

Mr. Abe Weil has returned from Cairo, Ill., where he has been on business.

Dr. Nick Walker, of Dyersburg, is expected today on a visit to friends.

Miss Lynda James of Evansville, Ind., who has been visiting relatives in the city will spend next week with Miss Elizabeth Sinnott on Ninth street.

"War" is now the topic generally discussed and if the U. S. had fought as many battles as the private families have over the Cuban trouble and the spontaneous combustion, so to speak, of the Maine, I am quite sure poor old Uncle Sam would be a badly whipped old man, but, however, that is hardly necessary. The war in the family circles seems to arise from the fact that the young Americans want to learn to shoot and the fond mamma and papa do object most seri-

ously. If they only could be made to see that the best treatment for these young would-be generals is to let them think that they are going to be compelled to fight or hide, I think possibly fighting would not be quite so fascinating to them. Of course every man should stand in readiness both in time of peace and in time of war to defend this country and even the boys, if necessary, take up arms to avenge an outrage done their fellow creatures. But the call this time, if made for volunteers, is for strong, abled-bodied men, who can not only endure the hardships of war, but also stand being acculturated in Cuba; for if we have any fighting to do, I fear the greatest loss of life will be from the divers contagious diseases common to that place. So, boys, the best place for you is right at home, doing the very best you can to make a fine man of yourself, so when your country really needs you, you can answer: "Here am I."

The Evansville Tribune says: "The fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Clara Ross was celebrated yesterday by the entertainment of a party of friends at 6 o'clock dinner, the ladies of the company spending the afternoon and evening joined by their husbands later." Mrs. Ross was formerly Miss Bertie Boone, of the city.

The F. B. K's met Tuesday evening. As was before stated they were to discuss the war. The conclusion came to was "Whatever has been said," and if the society girls of the time of the revolution, and also the civil war, could give up the dances and card parties and go to nurse the wounded soldiers they certainly can again, and if the time comes when the soldiers need the gentle sex to nurse them, the South certainly will not be "weighed in the balance and found wanting," for there are lots of sound bodied as well as sound minded young women in Dixie who are patriots in itself.

Miss Ida Hart is slightly better today.

Miss Orra Clark is improving slowly.

The best talent in the city will take part in the "Breath of Promise Case," which will be given for the benefit of the Second Presbyterian church.

Two Paducah men; are expected to take away, by marriage, two of the Metropolis fairest ones, in the near future.

men of any other navy, will once again be decisively ascertained.

INSURANCE POLICIES

Are Not Made Void if Insured Dies in the Service of His Country.

What will become of life insurance policies where the party insured enlists for service in actual war?

As to the legal aspects of the case there is some difference of opinion. The decided weight of opinion, however, is that the courts will uphold a policy where the insured dies as a result of engaging in active warfare in the cause of the country, and that without regard to the restrictive or prohibitive provisions it may contain. The broad principle upon which this opinion is founded is the one declaring that all contracts against public policy are null and void. As between themselves, individuals may make any agreement they see fit, but no contract calculated to deprive others of their vested rights or violate the settled policy of the state or nation can be enforced through the courts.

Within this category clauses in life insurance policies violating the same if the insured enlists for service in time of war, appear to clearly fall. Of course the service must be in behalf of his own country, otherwise the same principle of public policy might well intervene to prevent payment being made.

Exactly this question has never been decided by the supreme court of the United States, but the decisions thus far made indicate quite clearly that the "war clause" in a policy would be held null and void. Alfred Selligman of Louisville, Ky., has just written an opinion for an insurance publication in which he takes this view.

Where the insured enlists for service in actual war without consent having been obtained, there are several leading companies whose policies make the contract void, especially before they have been a certain time, generally two years, in force. Most of them, however, provide for paying the reserve upon satisfactory proof of death. In this class fall the Aetna Life, German Life, Michigan Mutual Life, Northwestern Mutual Life, Phoenix Mutual Life, Prudential Insurance company of America, Union Central Life, Union Mutual Life, Washington Life, and several others.

Those who meditate offering their services to the government, in the event of war being declared, need give themselves little concern as to the fate of the life insurance they carry. Business motives, coupled with a deep-seated belief that the courts will not sustain that section of policies which provides for forfeiture in the event of the insured engaging in hostilities, may be relied upon to make good all policies so far as the war clause is concerned.—Owensboro Messenger.

STORY OF CUBA.

Agents wanted in every city, town or village to sell the latest edition of Halstead's STORY OF CUBA, full account destruction BATTLESHIP MAINE. Greatest demand ever known for a subscription book. Agents coming money. Hand some outfit free. Send 25c. for postage. Don't miss it. Address subscription department, THE WERNER COMPANY, 16 a 14, Akron, Ohio.

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pensions carefully attended to.

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DROWNING IN CAIRO.

Otto Speth, a well known citizen

of Cairo, was drowned from a coal

barge at the coal dump yesterday

morning. He was pulling on a cable

when a slip precipitated him over-

board. The river is so high and the

current so rapid, there is but little

chance for a man who falls into it

now. Several saw him go overboard

and rushed to extend him assistance,

but he was out of sight instantly and

was seen no more.

MARRIAGE AT MURRAY.

Mr. T. L. Lucy and Miss Jessie

Covington will be joined in wedlock

at the home of the bride's parents at

7 o'clock this evening at Murray.

Miss Covington is the eldest daughter

of Mr. T. A. Covington, is a pretty

and very popular young lady,

and a general favorite among her ac-

quaintances. Mr. Lucy is an

energetic young telegraph operator,

has just been promoted to the position

of depot agent at Murray, Tenn.

A LIGHT FROST.

There was a light frost last night,

but as it was of the "white" variety,

it did no damage to the crops. All

the farmers report the crops as doing

remarkably well everywhere.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for

any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe

him perfectly honorable in all business trans-

actions and financially able to carry out any

obligations made by their firm.

W. C. & T. R. AX, Wholesale Druggists, To-

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Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act-

ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-

face of the system. Testimonials sent free.

Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To Be Happy

or cheerful or useful is next to an

impossibility when one is suffering

from a discomfiting cold or a nasty

cough. If you are "down in the

mouth" from the effects of a

cough or a cold, you will find your

delight in the use of a 25c bottle of

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. Drug-

gists sell it.

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